



# SECOND EDITION. The China Mail. ESTABLISHED 1845

**M. MURPHY**  
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All kinds of Photo-  
Work done—  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING  
AMATEUR & PROFESSIONAL  
(1A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL)

No. 15,364

號五廿月七年二十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1912.

壬子年歲年元國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

## WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT POWDER.

Is prepared according to the prescription of a celebrated physician (an eminent authority on tropical ailments) and it embodies the latest ideas on the treatment of this distressing complaint.

Very Effective and  
Highly Recommended.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

## POPULAR ASAHI BEER



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hongkong, January 3, 1912.

### SHIPPING GAZETTE.

Mr. A. S. Spence, third engineer, Kwong-sang, has gone third engineer, Chey-sang.  
Mr. L. McWilliams, third engineer, Chey-sang, is on leave.  
Mr. P. H. H. second engineer, Kiang-yang, is on leave.  
Mr. J. Henderson, third engineer Kiang-yang, has gone acting second engineer, same ship.  
Mr. Yung, late Douglas S. N. Co., has been appointed third engineer, Kiang-yang.  
Mr. W. Wishart, superintending Engineer, has gone superintending third engineer Hsin Peking.  
Mr. H. Thomson, acting chief engineer, Linton, has gone second engineer, Anhui.  
Mr. R. W. Burns, fourth engineer, Linton, is on leave.  
Mr. R. Pedder, second engineer, Anhui, has gone second engineer, Hoihow.  
Mr. J. Baxter, second engineer, Hoihow, has gone second engineer, Dredger.  
Mr. S. A. Phillips, from leave, has gone chief officer, Kanchow.  
Mr. H. S. S. chief officer, Kanchow, is appointed to special service.  
Mr. J. W. Redout has been appointed second officer, H. How.  
Mr. J. G. Manning, from leave, has gone superintending second officer, Hsin Peking.  
"Shipping and Engineering."

### CHEFOO QUEUE CAMPAIGN.

Jack Men Fleet.

"When the Butterfield and Swire steamer Shantung, which arrived at Shanghai yesterday, says the 'China Press' of July 19, from Tientsin, entered Chefoo harbour on the way down the coast all the Chinese junk that rendezvous there were anchored out in the middle of the bay, whereas they usually lie in close to the shore. An inquiry elicited the information that the soldiers about Chefoo had sought to cut off the queues of the junk men, whereupon the latter put out to the middle of the bay and dared the soldiers to come out. They are said to be a husky lot with piratical instincts and right at home fighting in the open sea. The challenge was issued two days before the Shantung arrived at Chefoo, and up to that time the soldiers had been prudent enough not to venture out. One of the officers on the Shantung said that there were reported to be about 20,000 troops in and about Chefoo."

### Business Notices.

#### FOR SALE.

New Anchors and Chains,  
Ship's Twin Telegraph,  
Set of Marine Engines,  
One Steam Launch, Pumps & Injectors.  
W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

#### TELEGRAM

Received on 11. 11. 11. from LONDON

We beg to inform you ROYAL WARRANT AWARDED  
our Company for Milk.



MILKMAID

(CONDENSED MILK)

STERILIZED NATURAL MILK.

EVAPORATED CREAM.

On Sale at All Stores.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

### WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

#### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 26th JULY.

8.00 A.M. 'HONAM.' 8.00 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.'  
10.00 P.M. 'KINSHAN.' 10.00 P.M. 'FATSHAN.'

SATURDAY, 27th JULY.

8.00 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN.' 8.00 A.M. 'HONAM.'  
10.00 P.M. 'HONAM.' 10.00 P.M. 'KINSHAN.'

#### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUI TAI' Tons 1651. S.S. 'SUI AN' Tons 1651.

#### HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. & 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf,  
Sunday, at 9 A.M. & 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

#### MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 28th JULY.

The Company's Steamship "SUI AN,"

will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday leaving at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This Steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

#### FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

#### CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'HOI-SAN' 457 Tons.

Departure from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

#### JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE LING-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SAINAM' 588 Tons, and S.S. 'NANNING' 565 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers 'LINTAN' and 'SANUI' These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

#### HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANNING (First Floor).

Opposite the Blake Pier.

## CHEN KWONG & CO., LD.

GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT.

CANTON'S LARGE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORE.

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries

Books and Shoes.

Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware,

Crockery Ware.

Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits.

Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to

order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and

Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable prices.

The Cheapest and Best place in Canton to

buy Chinese and Foreign Goods.

SUP. PAT. POO STREET.

CANTON.

TEL. No. 1404.

Canton, Aug 1, 1911

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Established A.D. 1880

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-

WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale

and Retail Ironmongery, Pig Iron, and

Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-

keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 55 and

57, Central Market Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong September 4, 1909.

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### Business Notices.

#### PRICKLY HEAT REMEDIES.

VICTORIA PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

The only Safe and Certain Cure. 50 Cts. and \$1.00 per bottle.

VICTORIA PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

Gives Immediate Relief. 50 Cts. and \$1.00 per tin.

IMPROVED LAVENDER TALCUM POWDER

Antiseptic and Soothing. 45 Cents per tin.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC SOAP

Specially recommended by the Medical Faculty for all forms of Prickly Heat and Skin Irritation.

#### THE

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

(Opposite the Clock Tower) QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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LEEDS FORGE CO., LD., LEEDS.

Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK of every description

Pioneers in the design and manufacture of

PRESSED STEEL UNDERFRAMES AND BOGIES AND ALL-STEEL

RAILWAY WAGGONS.

The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in Hongkong and China

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering

(Co. of Hongkong, Ltd.)

AGENTS, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, October 3, 1911.

## MASSEY'S COMMERCIAL MAP & DIRECTORY.

### NOW COMPILING

Advertisers and Residents:

HEADS OF BUSINESS HOUSES,

PROFESSIONAL MEN,

SECRETARIES OF CLUBS,

MANAGERS OF HOTELS,

PRINCIPALS and MATRONS of HOSPITALS,

and ALL RESIDENTS are requested to send in full particulars.

NAME

ADDRESS

TELEPHONE NUMBER

CABLE ADDRESS

For FREE INFORMATION.

To—

K. A. MASSEY,

St. King Edward Hotel.

Hongkong, February 12, 1912.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY

A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

## PEAK HOTEL.

ADJACENT TO VICTORIA GAP.

adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

OPEN to the South Winds in Summer and protected from the North-east Winds in Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the harbour and adjacent island for forty miles.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Town Office. Telephone Add. 'Peaceful.'

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NO. 2, Queen's Road Central.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

ENTIRELY under European management. Situated in the most central position.

Large and airy Rooms, luxuriously furnished, Electric Light and Fans throughout.

Cuisine under EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms. Special rates for married families or application to the Manager.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Telephone No. 197. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS 'COMFORT' Hongkong.

Hongkong, November 10, 1905.

## ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated and under entire

New Management. Large and comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine, and a

particular to be excelled in French Chef.

PARTICULARS AND RATES on application to PROPRIETORS.

## THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

An Ideal Family Hotel, where Living is a Real Pleasure.

FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. CONVENIENTLY SITUATED. ALL MODERN COMFORT

Noted for its First Class Cuisine and Perfection of Service.

Under the Personal Management of

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: GRAND

Hongkong.

Telephone No. 812

### Business Notices.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

## PORTLAND CEMENT

in Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

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## FAIRALL & CO.

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1912

Special bargains in all Departments

Dresses and all Goods at

wonderfully low prices.

Ladies Walking & Evening Shoes at less than cost

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ART PHOTOGRAPHER, ICE HOUSE LANE

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Select Views of Hongkong and South China.

Special Department for Developing and Printing for Amateurs

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## PARIS TOILET.

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(UNDER THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL).

HAIRDRESSING SALOONS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

MANUFACTURERS OF SEVES DES ALPES, pronounced by those who use it the best Hairwash to prevent falling out of hair.

SEVES DES ALPES is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation; causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless.

Hongkong, April 30, 1912.

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\$1.75 each or Three for \$5.00.

The Go-Between, Mrs. Coulson Kernahan.

Asbes of Incense, Author of 'Ministering

Flame.'

The Secret of the Sands, Fred M. White.

Eye, Maxton Martens.

Service, Yarns and Memories, Colonel

Callwell.

Pretty Barbara, Anthony Dyllan-Dun.

A Hooded Chronicle, Meredith Nicholson.

The House not made with Hands, David

Lyall.

Sheila Voder, Amelia Barr.

The Spinster, Hubert Wales.

The Sea Devils, Blundell Burton.

Out of the Wreck 1 Rise, Beatrice

Harnden.

The Bride's Bravery.

Letters to Myself, by A. Woman of Forty.

Mary, John Ayacough.

The Arrival of Anthony, Dorothea

Conyers.

The Second Woman, Norma Lorimer.

The Chief Constable, Vincent Brown.

In the Vortex, Clive Holland.

A Health unto His Majesty, James

McCarthy.

Private Solby, Edgar Wallace.

Great was the Fall, A Naval Officer.

80 Cents Each.

Garryowen, Stimpole.

An Eye for an Eye, Le Queux.

Beyond the Rocks, Elinor Glyn.

Bluey Grey, Willis.

Syndicalism and Labour, Sir Arthur











## Intimations

## Kowloon's Needs Supplied.

In order to meet the demands of our numerous customers in Kowloon we have decided to open a branch at 58, Haiphong Road, from which our famed French Bread and Mocha Coffee and all the choice delicacies for which our Hong-kong Store holds first rank in the Colony will be delivered on shortest notice.

Opening Day: Saturday, July 20.

Note Address: 58, HAIPHONG ROAD. TELEPHONE No. K. 86.

## THE FRENCH STORE.

Hongkong, April 19, 1912.

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BLUE BLACK, SCARLET AND CHECKING INKS.

GLUCINE.

(The finest mucilage on the market).

Obtainable only from

STERNBERG'S (SUB-AGENTS),  
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Sole Agent for Hongkong and South China:

H. STEPHENS,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, April 17, 1912.

## THE WISE

Forward their Parcels and Cases, etc.

BY THE

## China Express Co.

## THE OTHERWISE

TAKE THE CONSEQUENCES.

Do not add to the trials of every day life by trying to ship your own effects, curios, etc. We forward packages of any size, shape or weight to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD AT LOWEST RATES.

Connections with the principal Express and Forwarding Agencies throughout Great Britain, the Colonies, America and the Continent of Europe.

## Packing and Warehousing

Raggage Stored or Transhipped.

## CHINA EXPRESS CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1844).

3, RUDELL STREET,

(OPPOSITE LAMBERT'S AUCTION ROOMS).

Ring Up Telephone No. 668.

Hongkong, June 1, 1912.

MARIE BRIZARD AND  
ROGER'SFINE LIQUEURS AND  
BRANDIES.

AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, January 11, 1912.

## ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Constipation arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means, thus the blood is freed from poisons or other harmful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poison, etc. There is no drink that, when it has been taken to the extent of a glass of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' and that you have the genuine form of 'FRUIT SALT'—Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, E.C. 4, Eng. by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

## DEATH OF JUI CHENG.

Ex-Viceroy of Hukwang.

We regret to announce the death of Jui Cheng, ex-Viceroy of Hukwang, and formerly Tsoai of this port, who passed away at his residence in Ferry Road yesterday (July 18) morning shortly before dawn. His Excellency had for many years been in frail health; consumptive tendencies are said to have been plain to all who knew him, and though he was a comparatively young man, between fifty and fifty-two years of age, his death could not be called unexpected. There can, however, be little doubt that his end was hastened by trouble, and pity may well be felt for such a close to a career which had already been important and might have brought him fame in the history of China.

Viceroy Jui, as it may be permissible to call him, was a Manchur, of the White Banner, a man of good family, cousin of Duke Tsai Tse, the last Minister of Finance of the Manchur dynasty, and also related to the late Viceroy Tuan Fang who was murdered by soldiers of his bodyguard at Tsoehou in Szechuan, last spring. Although, like all men of his class, cultivated, Viceroy Jui was not a noted scholar, and his degree was only an honorary one. But at an early age he acquired a reputation for a statesman-like turn of mind, he was clearly marked out for promotion; all of which makes more remarkable the apparently helpless collapse of his authority at Wu-chang last October.

TOTAL TO VICEROY.

His first important post was the Tao-tai-ship of Kichang to which he was appointed in October, 1901. Thence in October 1905 he was promoted to Shanghai where he assumed office in 1906. It is remembered of his Tao-tai-ship here that it coincided with the institution of the Chapel Settlement, which has since proved such a thorn in the side of the Shanghai governing body. Whatever the late official's responsibility for that business may have been, he was none the less liked and respected by many foreigners who came in contact with him and among whom he counted some warm friends. Although never in the least degree pro-foreign, he was always open to argument, a man before whom a case could be laid with the assurance that it would receive fair hearing and reasoned judgment.

From Shanghai he was promoted, in October 1907, Judicial Commissioner of Kiangsu, then in December to the same office in Kiangsu, passing upwards rapidly through Financial Commissioner and Governorship of Kiangsu, until in November, 1909, he was appointed acting Viceroy of Hukwang. That appointment was made a substantive one in June, 1910.

It is said—it may be more correct—that he greatly desired the Viceroyalty of Nanking, when the late Viceroy Tuan was transferred to Tientsin; and that he moved many letters in Peking to get it, but that Chang Jen-chen had the more powerful friends. It is an interesting speculation what might have been the fate of Viceroy Jui, if he had been in Nanking last December, or if he had even had the assistance of so powerful a lieutenant as the redoubtable General Chang Hsun at Wu-chang.

THE FLIGHT FROM WUCHANG.

The summer months preceding the fatal October 10 of last year at Wu-chang were undoubtedly anxious ones for Viceroy Jui. More than once he reported to the Throne the agitations of secret societies, but in such manner as to suggest that he was fully master of the situation. Clearly he miscalculated the strength of the revolutionists, who had already seduced the engineers' artillery and a good number of the infantry in the Wu-chang garrison, before an unlucky explosion in a revolutionary bomb-making factory in the Russian Concession at Hankow precipitated an outbreak. With a handful of cavalrymen the Viceroy fled on board the Chinese cruiser Chuyin and made his way to Shanghai, after sending a piteous report to the Throne, which launched at him the final blow of summary degradation, a punishment by the way which it never ventured to enact against the actual mutineers.

Considering the prestige of his former administrations, it is surprising that Viceroy Jui should have thrown up the sponge so completely as he did. But none but high Chinese officials themselves can tell what was the strain upon the nerves of those set in high places during the last months under the old regime. Viceroy Jui was, as we know, in weak health, and it is easy to imagine that his position on a Chinese cruiser of doubtful loyalty, with the Triple Cities completely in the hand of revolutionaries, was not one in which it was easy to take a hopeful view of things.

The closing months of his life were, it is to be feared, greatly harassed by the threats and attempted extortions of the Republicans. It was noted that even yesterday after his death, no strange Chinese was allowed within the gates of his house. In such circumstances the end could scarcely have been welcome. It will be sincerely deplored by many friends. —'N. C. Daily News.'

NEEDED ON A JOURNEY.

NEVER leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is so certain to be needed and cannot be obtained when on board the cars or steamships. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## Hotels.

STATION HOTEL,  
NATHAN ROAD,  
KOWLOON.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS.  
BATH-ROOM TO EACH ROOM.

Cold and Hot Water throughout.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BARS.

BILLIARD ROOM.

Private Dining Room.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

For Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER.

Est. No. K129. Telg. Address: 'STATION.'

Hongkong, Feb. 27, 1912.

BRASSIDE  
PRIVATE HOTEL,

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Large airy and well furnished Rooms, Every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour. Telephone No. 690.

Apply to Mrs P. W. WATTS,  
'Brasside,' 20, Macdonnell Road,  
Hongkong, September 2, 1908.

KINGSCLEERE HOTEL,  
HONGKONG.

UNRIVALLED position in the Hill district, overlooking the Botanical Gardens and facing the Harbour. Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously fitted Bathrooms, Telephones and Electric Fans. Telephones in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms throughout.

Telephone No. 1122.

Cable Address: 'KINGSCLEERE,'  
A.B. Code 5th Ed.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1908.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

A HIGH-CLASS HOTEL.

UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED.

LOW TERMS.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

H. HAYNES, Manager.

Hongkong, October 2, 1908.

AGENTS

LONDON—R. ALGAR, 11 & 12 Abchurch Lane, Lombard Street & C. T. B. Brown & Co., Ltd., 163 Queen's Road, Victoria.

ST. CLAIR, SON & PLATT, 65 Grace Church St., E.C. 4. STREET & CO., Ltd., 30 Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, 15 N. Bridge St., E.C. 4. ROBERT WATSON, 15 West Street, C. MITCHELL & CO., Snow Hill, Holborn, F. KIDDER, 2 & 3, D. J. KRYMER & CO., 3 Whitefriars St., E.C. 4. MATHER & CHOWTHER, 10, 11, 12 New Bridge St., E.C. 4.

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NEW YORK—THE CHINESE EVANGELIST Office, 52, West 22nd Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Port generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON—W. M. SMITH & Co., The Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &—KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—CANTON, FATELL & Co., Amoy, THE AMOY STORE, Foochow; BROCKETT & Co., Shanghai; KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., Yokohama, ELLIS & WALSH, Ltd., Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD., 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and

Commission Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON,

SHANGHAI AND

HANKOW.

NOTES ON WILD IN LIFE

HONGKONG AND SOUTH

CHINA.

By THE REV. G. A. BUNBURY, M.A.

To be had at the 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Price—50 cents.

## Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
Australian Ports, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Kamakura Maru.	Gibb Livingston & Co.	Aug. 17, at noon.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Princess Alice.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	July 29.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Jardine, Mason & Co., Ltd.	About Aug. 9.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Sander, Wieler & Co.	Aug. 7, at Noon.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Butterfield & Swire.	July 27, at 8 a.m.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Hamburg Am'ka Linie.	About Aug. 8.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Jardine, Mason & Co., Ltd.	July 31, at Noon.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	July 31, at 5 p.m.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Jardine, Mason & Co., Ltd.	About Aug. 10.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 3, at Noon.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Messageries Maritimes.	July 30, 1 p.m.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	July 31, Daylight.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	July 27, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Jardine, Mason & Co., Ltd.	July 27, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Butterfield & Swire.	July 30, at 2 p.m.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	Aug. 2, at Noon.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Mal'ham & Co.	Aug. 10, at 9 a.m.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	About Sept. 10.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Toyoko Kisen Kaisha.	Aug. 20, at Noon.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Toyoko Kisen Kaisha.	Aug. 15, at Noon.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Toyoko Kisen Kaisha.	Aug. 6, at Noon.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	July 30, Daylight.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	Aug. 6, at 1 p.m.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	Aug. 5, Noon.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	About July 29.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Aug. 1.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Butterfield & Swire.	Aug. 1, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Butterfield & Swire.	Aug. 17, Midnight.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Jardine, Mason & Co., Ltd.	About Aug. 25.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Butterfield & Swire.	July 28, Daylight.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Sander, Wieler & Co.	About July 31.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Jardine, Mason & Co., Ltd.	July 28, Daylight.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Jardine, Mason & Co., Ltd.	July 31, at Noon.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	July 27, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, & Suez, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	July 28, at Noon.
Shanghai, & Szechuan, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Melchers & Co.	About Aug. 7.
Shanghai, & Szechuan, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About Aug. 6.
Shanghai, & Szechuan, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	July 25, at Noon.
Shanghai, & Szechuan, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Hamburg Am'ka Linie.	Aug. 2.
Shanghai, & Szechuan, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Hamburg Am'ka Linie.	Aug. 15.
Shanghai, & Szechuan, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Douglas, Lapraik & Co.	July 30, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, & Szechuan, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Douglas, Lapraik & Co.	July 26, at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, & Szechuan, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Jardine, Mason & Co., Ltd.	July 25, at Noon.
Shanghai, & Szechuan, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	About Aug. 15.
Shanghai, & Szechuan, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	Aug. 8, at 1 p.m.
Shanghai, & Szechuan, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	July 30, 4 p.m.
Shanghai, & Szechuan, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Canadian Pacific R. Co.	Aug. 3, at 8 p.m.
Shanghai, & Szechuan, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Canadian Pacific R. Co.	Aug. 24, at 6 p.m.
Shanghai, & Szechuan, v. S'pore, China, & New York.	Shanghai.	Butterfield & Swire.	July 28, Daylight.

## SHIPPING.

Latest Steamer Movements.

(Exclusive of Movements reported to-day.)

OCEANIC S. S. CO.

Achilles, P. Canal O. July 19.

Ajios, L. S'pore H. July 18.

Alcimus, P. Canal O. July 12.

Antenor, L. Liverpool July 6.

Antiochus, A. Tacoma July 6.

Bellerophon, L. Manila for S'pore July 24.

Calchas, A. Home July 12.

Cyclops, A. Y'ham from Tacoma July 26.

Dionysius, L. H.K. for S'pore July 20.

Jason, L. H.K. for S'pore July 18.

Machon, L. Liverpool July 13.

Menelaus, L. Liverpool July 27.

Patroclus, A. S'hai from Kobe July 24.

Pelesus, P. Canal H. July 10.

Perseus, P. Canal H. July 12.

Primus, L. Liverpool July 20.

Proteus, L. S'pore H. July 3.

Talhybion, L. S'pore H. July 5.

Telemachus, P. Canal O. July 5.

Toucar, L. Y'ham for Tacoma July 20.

Thesus, L. H.K. H. July 9.

Titan, A. S'pore O. July 22.

Tydeus, L. S'pore H. July 1.

Ulysses, L. Liverpool July 13.

CHINA METAL S. S. CO.

Atreus, L. Y'ham for Kobe July 22.

Demodocus, L. H.K. for Kobe July 11.

Hyson, P. Canal H. July 14.

Kesun, L. S'pore H. July 5.

Laomedon, L. Liverpool July 29.

Memnon, L. S'pore for K'ing July 15.

Myrmidon, L. Hangow H. July 5.

Neleus, A. H.K. from S'pore July 21.

Ningchow, L. Liverpool July 27.

Polyphemus, L. S'pore for S'hai July 12.

Proteus, L. Liverpool July 13.

Rheas, A. H.K. from Foochow July 22.

Tonkai, L. Hankow H. July 1.

Yangtze, A. Home July 2.

SHIRE



# HUNT'S PORTS AND SHERRIES.

PORTS:			
Talvera	Tawny	Very Old Vintage	Imperial
Full Rich	Very Old Tawny	Newfoundland	Coronation

  

SHERRIES:			
Palido	Vino de Pasto	Albaro	Solera
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Hunt's Newfound Port is a specialty and world-famed. It is shipped from Oporto to Newfoundland, matured there for several years in oak and bottled in London. Manzanilla Sherry is specially selected for the China market.

All our Ports and Sherries are bottled and shipped by

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GARNER, QUELCH & Co.,  
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# HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S. S. CO.



FOR NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND

SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST)

S.S. INVERLYDE

On or about 10th September, 1912.

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, July 25, 1912.

943

## MR. L. HARCOURT'S EMPIRE TOUR.

Trade Development Overseas.

There was a novel experience to-night, wrote the "Standard's" Parliamentary representative on June 27, in the Commons. It was a sort of voyage round the Empire, with Mr. Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, as guide. He brought up the Colonial Office Estimates to Committee of Supply, and gave the House, by way of a welcome change, an idea of the problems, products, populations, and politics of the Colonies which the Colonial Office rules over and manages.

The usual rule on Colonial Supply is to let a few critics try to pierce the veil of our Imperial administration where they can, and then for the Minister to reply, jumping about the Empire pretty much at random. Not so to-night. Pleasant-voiced, nicely groomed, Mr. Harcourt at the very outset took members over all the British possessions except India and the self-governing Dominions. He cheered the House at the start by announcing that our Empire is getting cheaper. That is, while the Colonial Estimates in 1905-6 were £1,260,000, they are, for the year 1912-13, only £880,000. This meant greater development.

Across the silken Colonial Secretary started on his tour. He touched at Malta, and then started down the West Coast of Africa, crossed the Protectorate of South Africa and Rhodesia to East Africa, looked in at Mauritius, sped on to Ceylon, where the "spicy breezes blow," vul-planned down to the Straits Settlements, had a look round the Federated Malay States, touched land at Hongkong, meeting the ever-rising sun, and set foot with tip-top speed in our possessions in Central America and the West Indies. Some members, unused to sea travel, looked perturbed, but his velvet voice and his sunny manner made them feel at home.

He would have no Home Rule Bill for Malta. "Malta is a fortress and a great naval base; it has largely ceased to be a commercial port," he said. "It is still impossible to give to the island any larger measure of self-government than it possesses to-day. The Maltese are a fertile race, living on a circumscribed and in fertile land. Malta, in short, is pretty hard up, and he promised to find out what are the countries best fitted to receive and welcome some of the Maltese."

Mr. Harcourt paused here and there to give the House a faint idea of the bigness of the Empire—he will soon be six strong an Imperialist as Mr. Lloyd George. "The two Nigerias—only a red patch on the map—represent a territory equal in size to the whole of France, Italy, and Switzerland combined," said he fondly. "I have been able, greatly to the regret of Hongkong, to induce Sir Frederick Lugard to leave that port and to set up what will shortly become the Government of the combined Nigerias," he announced. "His now returns to the field of his early and brilliant labours, to complete and consolidate one of the greatest tropical provinces of the British Crown." Cotton loomed largely in the journey. In Sierra Leone the imports of cotton goods have risen in the past six years from £205,000 to £216,000; in the Gold Coast from £280,000 to £288,000, and so on. "If," he remarked, "it were my good fortune to leave any indentation on the record of Colonial life I would wish it should be in the progress and development of railways and tropical medicine," said Mr. Harcourt. Everywhere, in colony after colony, he told of railway development, more and more shining metals stretching out about the Empire.

AN ANNOYING PROBLEM.

Sleeping sickness is the most annoying problem of the present and future in tropical medicine. With the scientific

familiarity of close and loving study he dwelt on the Glossina palpalis. This is a fly. It is a danger to the Empire. It is a species of the tsetse fly. The cure of sleeping sickness, which is carried by this pest, is a rare and wonderful event. But they are chopping and burning the bush where he lives, and moving whole villages out of the range of his attack.

Tea, rubber, cocoa, cotton, oil, gold, he told of great increases in these and many other products of our Empire. It was a fine survey, one of the most instructive that the House has ever had. He condensed it. He wanted to say more, but he declared he could not help pointing back to the end of his speech to the Empire he would take the entire sitting. In an apt phrase he described his speech as "A panmian of progress." It was.

After this Empire tour members on both sides were disposed to kindness to Mr. Harcourt, although there were critics, critics of certain points. Mr. Lyttelton, speaking out of his fine experience as a courageous and far-seeing Colonial Secretary, as one who took up the office at a strenuous time, congratulated Mr. Harcourt on the railway development. In a friendly way he could not help pointing back to the end of his speech to the Empire he would take the entire sitting. In an apt phrase he described his speech as "A panmian of progress." It was.

Another most able surveyor of the Colonial tour of Mr. Harcourt was Sir Gilbert Parker. He is one of those men who have the ear of the House, and he has devoted years of travel and study to the far-dung Empire.

Imperial Trade Commission.

Headed by Sir Gilbert Parker, a strong group of Unionists hammered at the Government in a struggle for the efficiency of the alleged Imperial Trade Commission. Sir Gilbert strongly criticised the Government for never having given a proper opportunity of discussing this commission, even after promising such an opportunity. Of course, the Government, as he pointed out, laid it down in the first place that the Imperial Trade Commission would not be allowed to deal with preference for Imperial trade. Surely the Government need not have appointed as chairman of the commission a man who is dead against preference. The commission would have commanded greater public confidence, said he, had its composition been a trifle more even.

Stopping his full length and leaning on the hip of Mr. Harcourt, Sir Gilbert Parker, who was wholehearted in his criticism of the Imperial Trade Commission, rather sheepishly it by saying they were "fortunate in getting Lord Inchcape for the position." No doubt. Then, at eleven o'clock, the House divided on the question of Mr. Harcourt's motion for the reduction of the Colonial Office vote by £100, not because he wanted to curtail their means, but as a protest against the Government failing to give the promise of opportunity of discussing the Imperial Trade Commission. Of course, there was no genuine vote on this. The Colonial Office vote was defeated by 200 votes to 112. What stood out in the night's proceedings was that the Empire really does matter—to Liberals after all.

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## ECNGRONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Thursday, July 18th, 1912.

At 100 cents per Dollar Mexican.

### Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut—Mei Lung Yk	11	26
Roast—Ham Ngau Yuk	11	20
Breast—Nagu Lam	11	18
Soup—Tong Yuk	11	13
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	11	20
Sirloin Coton—Ngau Lau	11	20
Sausages—Ngau Chang	11	24
Cullock's Division—Know	per set	4
Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	setb	45
corned—Ham Ngau Li	26	
Ham—Ngau Tau	11	22
Heart—Ngau Sun	11	12
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	11	13
Feet—Ngau Kark	each	3
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	11	9
Tail—Ngau Mei	11	13
Liver—Ngau Kon	11	12
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	11	16
Calve Head & Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set	31
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat	11	22
Leg—Yeung Pui	11	22
Shoulder—Yeung Shan	11	20
Brisket—Chiu Chow	11	22
Drains—Chiu Chow	per set	24
Feet—Chiu Kark	11	12
Fry—Chiu Chak	11	25
Head—Chiu Tau	11	15
Heart—Chiu Sun	each	13
Kidneys—Chiu Yiu	11	9
Liver—Chiu Con	11	30
Pork, Chop—Chiu Pui Kwat	11	20
Corned—Hau Chiu Yuk	11	20
Leg—Chiu Pui	11	24
Fat or Lard—Chiu Yau	11	15
Sheep Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Kark	set	50
Heart—Yeung Sun	each	6
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	11	9
Liver—Yeung Con	11	24
Sucking Pigs To Order—Chiu Chai	11	22
Suet, Beef—Sung Ngau Yau	11	20
Mutton—Sung Yeung Yau	11	22
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	11	20
Sausages—Ngau Chai Chang	11	20

### Poultry.

Chicken—Kai Chai	11	34
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	11	26
Doves—Ap	11	25
Ducks—Pan Kai	each	22
Eggs Hen—Kai Tan	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	11	45
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	11	30
Geese—Ngau	11	25
Geese Wild—Shang-ho Yea Ngau	11	25
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	each	11
Hare, Shanghai—Tu Chai	11	11
Partridge—Che Khoo	11	11
Pheasant—Shan Kai	11	11
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	each	30
Hohow—Hoi How Pak Kup	11	22
Quail—Uni Chun	11	11
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuv	11	11
Snipe—Sa Choy	11	11
Furkeys—Phor Kai Kung	11	60
Hon	11	48
Wild Ducks, Shai—Shang hoi Sui Ap	11	11
Leal—Sui Ap Chai	11	11
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap	11	11

### Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu	11	9
Bream—Bin Yu	11	17
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	11	17
Carp—Li Yu	11	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	11	18
Codfish—Mun Yu	11	18
Crabs—Hoi	11	20
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	11	16
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	11	17
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	11	12
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa	11	17
Eels, Congor—Hoi Mann	11	17
Fresh Water—Tam Siu Y	11	17
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	11	22
Frogs—Tien Kai	11	30
Garoupa—Sak Pan	11	60
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu	11	12
Herring—Sak Pak	11	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	11	26
Labrus—Wong Pa Yu	11	12
Loach—Wu Yu	11	22
Lobsters—Long Ha	11	10
Mackerel—Chi Yu	11	28
Monk Fish—Ming Yu	11	20
Mullet—Chai Yu	11	28
Oysters—Sang Hoo	11	20
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	11	10
Perch—Tau Loo	11	16
Pike—Fa Paw Pong	11	8
Plaice—Pan Yu	11	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	11	24
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	11	24
Pawna—Ming A	11	48
Ray—Pai Pa Sa	11	16
Rock Fish—Sak Sa hung	11	16
Roach—Chan Yu	11	10

### 肉食

月龍扒	11	26
月龍肉	11	20
月龍肉	11	20
月龍肉	11	20
月龍肉	11	20
月龍肉	11	20
月龍肉	11	20
月龍肉	11	20
月龍肉	11	20
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### Fruits.

Almonds—Hung Yau	11	25
Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Kho	11	25
Apples (Chefoo)—Tui Chun Ping Kho	11	25
Small—Hoi Tung	11	25
Custard—Fan Lai Chai	11	25
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sio Shing	11	25
Bananas, (brides), Macao—San Heung Chai	11	25
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fung Lut	11	25
Carambola—Yeung Tui	11	25
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tui	11	25
Lemons, China—Xing Moong	11	25
America—Kum San Ning Moon	11	25
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	11	25
Fresh—	11	25
Limes (Sugan)—Sai Kung Ning Moong	11	25
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	11	25
Mangosteens—San Chuk Tui	11	25
Oranges, (Canton)—San-shing Tim Ching	11	25
Oranges Sweet	11	25
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoo Lay	11	25
(Canton), Cooking—Sa Lay	11	25
Peanuts—Fa Sang	11	25
Persimmons Large—Hung Chio	11	25
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Poon Ti Paw Law	11	25
2nd—Chung-tang Paw Law	11	25
Plantain—Tai Chiu	11	25
Plums—Swam, Hung Lai	11	25
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	11	25
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	11	25
Walnuts—Hop Tui	11	25
Green—Sang Hop Tui	11	25
Water Melon—Kam San Sai Kwa	11	25
(China) Sai Kwa	11	25
Grapes—Sang Po Tai Tse	11	25

### Vegetables &c.

生油	Artichokes, Shanghai.—Sheung-hei At	11	11
牛油	Chi Cheuk	11	11
牛肉	Beans, (French), Macao.—Oh Moon Pin Tau	11	11
肉片	(French), Shanghai.—Sheung Hai	11	11
仔腸	Pin Tau	11	11
生口	Sprout.—Ah Che	11	11
雞鴨	Long.—Tau Ky	11	8
鴨	Best Root.—Hung Choi Tan	each	4
斑	Brinjals, Green.—Ching Yau	11	5
鳩	Red.—Hung Ker	11	5
蛋	Cabbage, Chinese, con.—Kau Chey	11	10
雞	Cabbage Red.—Hung Yeh Choy	11	12
鴨	Cabbage, Shanghai.—Yeh Chai	11	10
海南雞	Cane Shoots, bunch.—Kau Shun	11	11
上海野鴨	Cauliflower, Large size.—Tai Yeh Cho Fa	each	11
黃	Medium size.—Cheung Yeh Cho Fa	11	11
鮮	Small size.—Sai Yeh Chei Fa	11	11
仔	Carrots.—Kau Shun	11	10
雞	Celery, Chinese.—Tung Kan Choi	11	8
山	English.—Yeung	11	11
白	Chillies Dried.—Gon Lat Chiu	11	20
白	Red.—Hung Far	11	15
鴨	Green.—Ching Lat Chiu	11	10
菜	Curry Stuff, English.—Kar Lee Chai	11	10
省	Cucumbers.—Ching Kwa	11	2
花	Bitter Squash.—Fu Kwa	11	6
沙	Garlic.—Que Tau	11	3
龍	Ginger, young.—Sui Tee Keung	11	5
公	old.—Lo Keung	11	12
雞	Horse Radish, Shai.—Lik Kuo	11	11
鴨	Indian Corn.—Suk Mai	11	5
仔	Lettuce.—Yeung Sang Chai	11	11
鴨	Shanghai.—Shang-hoi Chong Tau	11	11
菜	Papaw, 1st qual.—Tai Men San Kwa	11	11
鴨	2nd Chun	11	11
鴨	Parley.—Kun Cho	11	11
鴨	Green Peas.—Ching Tau	11	11
鴨	Potatoes, Sweet.—Fan Shui	11	11
鴨	Shanghai.—Shang-hoi Shui	11	11
鴨	Japan.—Yut Poon Sui Tse	11	11
鴨	American.—Fa Ki	11	11
鴨	Peechow.—Fook-chow Shui Tse	11	11
鴨	Pumpkin.—Tong Kwa	11	11
鴨	Radish.—Hung Lo Pak Tai	11	11
鴨	Rhulab (Fresh)—Tai Wong	11	11
鴨	Sage.—Tse So	11	11
鴨	Shallots.—Gon Chung Tau	11	11
鴨	Spinach.—Yin Choi	11	11
鴨	Tomatoes.—Fan Ker	11	11
鴨	Taro.—Wu Tse	11	11
鴨	Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	11	11
鴨	English.—Yeung Lo Pak	11	11
鴨	Vegetable Marrow.—Chit Kwa	11	11
鴨	(Am)—Kam San Chai Kwa	11	11
鴨	Water Cress.—Sai Yeung Cho	11	11
鴨	Yid root.—Jao	11	11



# SAN MIGUEL BREWERY, MANILA.

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refusing to accept either tentative or immature schemes which are difficult, even if possible, of application, and bring no assurance of finality in results in this or in other branches of industry.

The most baneful influence at work in industrial legislation and in the administration of labour affairs is the haste to meet immediate trouble by ill-devised proposals regardless of ultimate issues and the maintenance of sound principles. Peace without content is futile. A consequence is the breaking of agreements or failure in the discipline requisite to the fulfilment of conditions accepted, perhaps unwillingly, but inevitable in accordance with the need for compromise. It is not without justification that Father Hopkins, one of the trustees of the Seamen and Firemen's Union, writes to the members:—"Last year you and I came to an honourable settlement of our then disputes with the shipowners. Until we give adequate notice to the shipowners concerned of the termination of those agreements we are bound, as honourable men, to abide by them. I cannot come to you in this crisis. Therefore place my honour in your keeping, and beg you to maintain it unswayed by refusing to be either frightened or enjoined into ceasing work." These are wise words, worthy of acceptance at all times alike by masters and men. Were this spirit more general there would be no need for guarantees or penalties.

But first, consideration should be given to the need for, and the method of making, agreements. Why is there unrest? No comprehensive reply can be attempted; but one cause is undoubtedly the effectiveness, as a weapon in the hands of labour, of the Parliamentary vote of their party. Demands are lightly made, threats are issued with no qualms of conscience, because Government interference is assured. As Mr. Bonar Law said in the House of Commons on the 5th ult.:—"I know perfectly well that right hon. gentlemen on the Bench (the Government) and those who sit behind them are so afraid of doing anything that will run the risk of losing the Labour vote in this House, that they—to put it mildly—go very gingerly in all cases of this kind. I daresay there are many behind me (the Opposition) who have a similar fear of effect on the Labour vote." The Parliamentary vote is not unbiased, and, as we have time and again contended, the judicial bench, rather than the party politician, is the source from which we should draw impartial guides for employers and employed in the settlement of their affairs. Sir Edward Clarke's inquiry was a move in the right direction; its ineptitude is due to the fact that there was no power to recommend terms of settlement. It is sincerely to be hoped that the "reconsideration" which the Government now intend to give this perplexing problem will bring about better relations and a more earnest desire between Capital and Labour to come to amicable terms.

According to a Reuter's telegram, which we print to-day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has caused some surprise by announcing that the Government intend to "re-consider the whole problem of the settlement of trade disputes." Why the announcement should have caused surprise—unless it was owing to being somewhat unexpected at the time—is not quite clear, for if there is one subject more than another that calls for serious Governmental consideration it surely is the frequent and bitter animosity shown by Labour and Capital. Discussing this vexed question recently a London contemporary remarked that each successive wave of labour unrest adds to the turmoil and the water through which the ship of industry has to be steered by those in charge. If its course lay through the well-known and charted waters of the past, the difficulties might be confidently met by courage and skill. But it has entered unknown seas, in which the currents and winds alter from day to day, and unexplored obstructions lie thickly. To drop metaphor, capital and labour have ceased to be the sole parties to industrial disputes, and to fight their battles in the accustomed fashion. Labour has called in to its aid political influences, and has even impressed, by the threat of starvation, the whole community as unwilling regrets to its cause. Entirely new conditions have arisen, and the experience of the past furnishes no certain guide through the difficulties of to-day. The trouble at the London docks is illustrative of these changes, and it is therefore pertinent to review not so much the course of events as the significance of the proposals brought forward, because, these latter have a wider importance than the immediate circumstances suggest. In the settlement of labour difficulties, as in all affairs of life, the creation of precedents cannot be ignored, a truth not always acted upon by active agents in their haste to bring peace. "A fight to a finish" is better than a peace which cannot be lasting, even if the cost is heavy, and the employers in the Port of London have some justification in

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Chinese was sent to hospital as a result of injuries caused by a man who assaulted him.

Indo-China has withdrawn the quarantine regulations against Hongkong, but Asiatics have to be examined before embarking.

The dead body of a Chinese, aged about 60 years was found yesterday at Tai Kok Tsui.

For stealing a pair of boots from an Indian, who was asleep, a man appeared to-day at the Magistracy and was sentenced to four hours' stocks.

The body of a Chinese female was admitted to the public mortuary yesterday. Deceased was found by her mother-in-law to be hanging from a cord around her neck up a premises in Tai Wo Street.

We understand that the Hongkong Cricket Club is about to allow of a cricket tournament being started in August. This is the first time that such a tournament has been played upon that ground.

A Chinese was sent to hospital suffering from severe injury caused by a fall from a window upon the second floor of No. 216, Hollywood Road. It seems that he over-balanced himself while hanging out clothes.

In consequence of the detention by the police of a Chinese man and woman, a case arose at the Magistracy this afternoon, when Mr. Lewis applied for bail which was eventually granted.

A copy of a case of alleged assault on the part of a woman who issued a summons against another woman for the same alleged offence, the Magistrate, after listening to the case for a short while, told both women to get away.

Arising out of a case of attempted robbery at No. 9, Conduit Road, the residence of Mr. Siebs—in the early part of the week, it appears that the thief, becoming alarmed at the fact that he was observed, escaped. A shooting prize which belonged to Mr. Siebs was for a time missing but it has since been found.

Sunday, the 22nd inst., being the 91st anniversary of the Independence of the Republic of Peru, the Peruvian Consul in Hongkong will be "At Home" at his offices, College Chambers, Glesely, on that day between 10.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. to receive the Peruvian community, British officials, officers, colleagues, etc., etc.

The clothing of two Chinese was yesterday discovered lying upon the fore-shore near the Dye Works at West Point, and it is suspected that two men were drowned. It appears that, despite the danger of a very strong current at this spot, many Chinese bath there, subjecting their lives to great risk.

The S.S. Chantrel, which arrived this morning from Saigon, reports having passed through the typhoon to the Eastward of Hainan Island and experienced very heavy seas and violent squalls. The master's opinion was that the typhoon was stationary, as having to leave to it was 12 hours before the bar showed any indication of rising and the weather to moderate.

The N.D.L. steamers Loosok and Deawongse, we hear, have been sold to the Japanese, for delivery at the end of August. The H.A.L. tug Vulcan, which arrived here some months ago and has been laid up at Yau Ma Tei, has also been sold to Messrs. Yau Sai Chi. It is to be placed on the Yau Ma Tei run in company with the Sui Yik after she has had a thorough overhaul, which is now taking place at Messrs. Kwong Hip Lung's yard, Yau Ma Tei.

By arrangement the construction will be completed at the New yard of two additional steamers for the Far Eastern service of the Russian Volunteer Fleet. When fully laden these boats will draw fifteen feet and are of 3,750 gross tons; length 286 feet, beam 40 feet 6 inches; speed 10½ knots an hour coal capacity 300 tons, for fourteen days, which may be increased to six hundred tons. They can carry ten first-class and thirty second-class passengers. They will be provided with wireless telegraphy.

The Japanese cruiser Uki left the Harbour this morning. The British torpedo boat U38 also departed.

While riding in a rickshaw from the Victoria Theatre to the Hongkong Club on Tuesday night, Capt. Wood, of the R.A.M.C., had the misfortune to lose his South African medal with five bars.

The Countess Montignone, ex-Crown Princess Louise of Saxony, was on June 18 in Florence granted a separation order from her husband, Signor T. Selli, the pianist, whom she married secretly in London after being divorced by the present King of Saxony.

M. Roland Garros, who made a marvellous flight of 300 miles in a full gale of wind, which is regarded as having marked a fresh step in the progress of flying, was declared the winner of the circuit of Anjoum (880 miles). He receives the Grand Prix of the French Aero Club (\$2,000), in addition to a speed prize of \$800. He was declared the winner on completing the four laps of the triangular course—Angers—Cholet—Bannier—Angers. No other competitor qualified, as no one except Garros flew the required three laps on the previous day.

### Stop Press News

#### A NURSE'S CLAIM.

Solicitor Sued for \$1,000.

Alleged Wrongful Dismissal.

In the Summary Court to-day, before the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gompertz, the hearing was resumed of the action in which Miss E. S. Hamilton, a professional nurse, sued Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor, of the firm of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, for \$1,000 damages for alleged wrongful dismissal. The plaintiff's claim was for \$1,520, but she waived \$520 to bring it within the summary jurisdiction of the Court. In the statement of defence in answer to Mrs. Looker was alleged, among other things,

"Mr. Looker Harris, solicitor, appeared for plaintiff, Mr. Looker conducted his own case. The following jury was empanelled—Mr. Francis Maitland (who was appointed foreman), Mr. Arthur Rylands Lorne, and Mr. Louis Berlinghouse.

Plaintiff was further cross-examined by Mr. Looker this morning regarding testimonials she received from former employers. She repeated her denial that she ever told Mrs. Looker that as soon as she heard Mrs. Looker was wanting a nurse for the East she made up her mind that she would secure the position, or that she had the Norland Institute, the nursing association, to which she belonged, that it was no use their recommending any other nurse for the position. In accepting the engagement with Mrs. Looker she considered she was working in connection with the Norland Institute. She did not tell Mrs. Looker that she considered she was working independently of the Institute, and did not repeat such a statement to Mr. Looker. It was not necessary to get a testimonial at the end of a temporary engagement under the rules of the Institute, but it was necessary to obtain one at the end of each year, and at the end of each permanent engagement.

Mr. Looker read one of the Institute rules. The employer is asked to write a testimonial in the nurse's book on the completion of each year's work and also when the nurse leaves her situation and to affix the date when the testimonial was given.

Mr. Looker: You know of the rule?—Yes.

Did you always get a testimonial when you left a situation?—No.

PLAINTIFF'S TESTIMONIALS.

But you told us before that you always had excellent testimonials?—So I did.

On how many occasions did you not get a testimonial?

Plaintiff said twice. One occasion was when she was in the service of a Duchess, whose name she mentioned, on the Continent. She was taken ill when she had been there only a month. The appointment was kept open for her, but she did not return as her doctor ordered her to a warmer climate. As her employer was so kind to her, she could not further trouble them. The other occasion was when she travelled to Mexico with a Mexican lady. She left her at New York because it was not safe for her to go further. Twice the lady tried to stab her.

Mr. Looker: Because you insisted on your views prevailing over hers regarding the child?—No; not at all.

Mr. Harris: Are you going to call the lady from Mexico, or is that a shot in the dark?

Plaintiff denied that the curriculum of the Institute included drawing, that she told Mrs. Looker that she could not draw and had to trace pictures in a book which was supplied instead of drawing them. There was no such book, but there was a book in which designs were picked for sewing. She also denied emphatically that she was always annoyed because Mrs. Looker was so tidy and orderly and she could not be so herself.

Mr. Looker: Did you not tell her that you were never able to keep things orderly and tidy and you were annoyed because you were not of tidy and orderly habits?—No. I am not absolutely tidy.

Miss Hamilton was then questioned regarding her opinion of the relative authority which should be exercised over the child by a trained nurse and the parent. She denied that she maintained that her authority over the child was to be exercised by Mrs. Looker, or that she constantly said throughout her period of service that Mrs. Looker's desires were not right or fit, and that they should be followed concerning the child.

Mr. Looker: Didn't you constantly maintain that because you were a trained nurse you had to be constantly deferred to and that you knew much better than her?—No.

And that you were much older than she and knew much better?—No.

Didn't you tell me you were much older and much more experienced, and what you said ought to be carried out?

Mr. Harris objected that Mr. Looker was going into questions which did not appear in the particulars. The question of whether Miss Hamilton was older than Mrs. Looker was not mentioned in the particulars. The statement might be taken as rudeness on the part of Miss Hamilton.

His Lordship: Or it might be taken as a compliment (laughter).

After some argument, his Lordship decided to make a note of the objection.

"Pongo" you are wrong.

Plaintiff was next questioned regarding the use of a nickname, "Pongo," to which she objected.

Mr. Looker: Do you say she called you "Pongo" against your express wish?

I put it to you that it is untrue?—It is quite true.

I put it to you that the reason Mrs. Looker called you "Pongo" was because

she used to refer to you to the child as nurse and to other people as Miss Hamilton, and you said you didn't like this, and would she please call you Pongo?—Witness (emphatically): No.

I put it to you she rarely addressed you as Pongo?—Almost invariably unless people were present.

You say I referred to you as Pongo?—Yes.

Only once?—Yes, only once to my face.

I was referred to on some little point such as whether it was advisable for you to walk in this climate or take a chair and I said "Pongo, you are wrong (laughter)."—I don't remember that.

Further examined, witness denied that she at any time said that at the termination of her engagement she would return from nursing and take a house for children of parents who were abroad and that she added that she could, of course, leave when she wished as she was quite independent. As a matter of fact before Mrs. Looker engaged her she had a further engagement at the termination of this one.

Regarding plaintiff's massaging Mrs. Looker in Paris, and on the voyage, she said it was not true that the treatment was stopped at Mrs. Looker's request by reason of witness's dictatorial attitude.

ON THE VOYAGE.

On the voyage out to the Colony, Miss Hamilton said in reply to Mr. Looker's questions, she waited upon Mrs. Looker voluntarily because once or twice she was asked to do things in a manner which she did not like. She travelled in the same cabin as Mrs. Looker. Whether her agreement entitled her to do this she did not know.

Mr. Looker read a clause of the agreement providing for a second-class fare.

His Lordship said there was some arrangement by which a nurse can sleep in the first-class cabin.

Mr. Looker: Didn't Mrs. Looker say she was paying extra to have you in the cabin?—No.

Do you deny that?—Yes.

Witness said she was taken ill at Colombo because Mrs. Looker, by accident, turned the fan full on her bed one night. Mrs. Looker brought her some tablets which she had obtained from another lady on the boat, and witness did not take them as she objected to taking other people's medicine. Mrs. Looker said to punish her she would not let her go ashore at Colombo. Her illness, an internal derangement, was not caused by her eating large quantities of tropical fruit against Mrs. Looker's advice.

Witness added that she was allowed to go ashore at Penang. She thought she always complied with Mrs. Looker's desires regarding the child.

Mr. Looker: Then how do you account for this friction extending over the whole period of your service in Hongkong?—I cannot account for it.

Plaintiff said the testimonial Mr. Looker wrote in her testimonial book was what she wished him to write. Her solicitors advised her to ask Mr. Looker to change it.

Mr. Looker was proceeding to read a letter which he received from Mr. Wilkinson, a member of Mr. Harris's firm, when Mr. Harris objected that it was a private letter to Mr. Looker and should not be read. It was the first principle of etiquette that private letters should not be read in a case.

Mr. Looker said the objection was most surprising he had heard made in the course of his experience. It contended that the letters were written by plaintiff's solicitor on her behalf in the ordinary course.

Mr. Harris said some of Mr. Looker's letters to Mr. Wilkinson were marked "private."

Mr. Looker said it was a common custom in the Colony for letters to be so marked when they were addressed to a particular person in a firm and it was not desired that they should be opened in the office.

His Lordship saw no legal objection to the reading of the letters, and Mr. Looker said he would read them in his opening speech.

#### THE OPENED LETTERS.

Mr. Looker asked plaintiff if she suggested that he opened the two letters addressed to her, and mentioned by Mr. Harris in his opening, with any improper intention or motive. Plaintiff replied in the negative, and in answer to further questions said she did not suggest the letters were opened other than by inadvertence or accident. She denied that she was offered a nurse's ticket on the Peak Tramway but refused it because she considered it derogatory.

Mr. Looker then took witness through the particulars of defence dealt with by Mr. Harris yesterday. Miss Hamilton denied that she was insolent on a certain launch trip and caused everybody to be uncomfortable and silent, and that she caused friction by insisting against Mrs. Looker's wishes, that the child should go to bed at six o'clock. In a conversation with Mr. Looker as to the child's bed time she did not say that her real objection was to the manner in which Mrs. Looker spoke to her.

At this stage the Court adjourned for fifteen minutes.

It was arranged that the Court should resume at two o'clock, but the hearing was not continued until half past.

When his Lordship entered the Court he apologized to the jury for the delay; the reason of it was that he had been trying to cut the case short.

Mr. Looker then continued his cross-examination of the plaintiff, who denied that she had a bad memory and was constantly saying things one day and contradicting them the next. She told Mrs. Looker in London that she was strong, and she was only ill once in the Colony. She suffered from want of sleep and worry. A doctor might call it nerves; she did not know.

Mr. Looker: Didn't I say a person suffering from nerves was not a fit person to look after a young child because it would react on the child, and didn't I say it had affected on my child?—No. I did not answer the question in the way you put it. I qualified it.

Plaintiff was questioned regarding an incident towards the end of April, when it is alleged, she was very rude to Mrs. Looker, who wished the child to stay up later than usual. She said she did not say to Mrs. Looker: "But I will apologise. I always apologise when I am rude." What she said was: "If I have been rude I will apologise but I do not consider I have been rude."

It was not true that on one occasion when the child wished to stay with Mrs. Looker and plaintiff wished the child to go out with her that she dragged her out of the room, screaming with terror. She had no recollection of having forced the child, on the voyage out, against her own and her mother's wishes, to eat tinned asparagus. She did not force her to eat turnips, carrots, spinach and milk puddings and this was not the cause of constant friction between Mrs. Looker and herself.

Mr. Looker: On the voyage out the child had been wearing very thin clothing, and you made no attempt, when Hongkong was reached in colder weather, to put on winter clothes?—I put on exactly what Mrs. Looker said.

After you arrived the weather got much colder, and you made no attempt to put on warmer clothes?—Mrs. Looker thought it was not necessary. I thought it was, so I put on a sweater.

Mr. Looker: I put it to you the child was never well the whole time she was under your care?—That is not true.

After you complained of being over-worked was not all the voluntary work you had been doing taken away from you?—Yes; it was taken away gradually.

And you implored for it to be given back to you?—No; I did not want it back.

I put it to you that you said Mrs. Looker was trying to keep you from her society altogether and you did not like it?—No. I said I preferred to occupy myself with the child entirely.

Do you say that you did not "beg to be let off your agreement"?—Yes.

I put it to you that when you had been here three weeks you asked to be allowed to go?—No. I never wished to break the agreement. I said to you once "I know you want to get me out of the house. Why don't you send me away?"

And I want to put it to you directly that it is a deliberate untruth that you said that.

Witness added later that several times Mrs. Looker told her she had better be careful what she said, as he was a lawyer. She denied that after Mr. Looker had placed three alternatives before her she went to Mrs. Looker and said, "Why don't you dismiss me, because you'll have to." She did not object to meeting a certain nurse who came to the house. She was friendly with all the nurses, but did not walk with them on the road because they were not trained nurses. It was not her view that the child ought to be taken out without her. Plaintiff admitted that on one occasion when Mrs. Looker told plaintiff she had been rude to her, she turned to a lady visitor and asked if she thought she had been rude. The lady did say she thought plaintiff had been rude, but plaintiff asked if she thought it was entirely her fault and the lady said no.

Mr. Looker: You said that on the last day you spent over two hours with Mrs. Looker who was all the time trying to persuade you to ask me to allow you to stay on?—Yes.

I put it to you that it was exactly the opposite and that Mrs. Looker had a bridge engagement and wished to get away?—No. I had a tea engagement but could not keep it. I did not wish to stay on and said it was impossible.

The case was at this stage adjourned till to-morrow at 2 p.m. and further hearings were fixed for Saturday at 10.30 a.m. and Monday at 10 o'clock.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN BIRTHDAY SHILLING FUND.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")  
Dear Sir,—At a Meeting of the Executive Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, held on Saturday last, it was decided to start locally a branch of the above Fund with Sir Paul Chater as Hon. Treasurer.

All Hongkong residents are invited to contribute, fifty cents being taken as the equivalent of one shilling.

Those who are willing to contribute are requested to sign their names in one of the lists which will be found at the following places, the Hongkong Bank, the Chartered Bank, the Mercantile Bank, the Hongkong Hotel, the Peak Hotel, Messrs. Broom and Co., Messrs. Falmer and Co., Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., and Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. The sums collected will be forwarded to London, with the names of subscribers, to be devoted to any purpose which Mr. Chamberlain may select.

Yours faithfully,

N. E. POLLOCK.

H. S. TARRY.

S. Queen's Road, 25th July, 1912.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

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STRIKERS JOIN IN PRAYER.

## MR TILLET'S EXTRA-ORDINARY STATEMENT.

## Crowd Decries Lord Devonport's Death.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 25.  
At a big demonstration held on Tower Hill, Mr Ben Tillet, the strike leader, asked the strikers to join him in prayer.

The crowd then repeated "Oh God strike Devonport dead."

This was followed by the singing "He shall Die."  
(Note: Lord Devonport is Chairman of the Port of London Authority.—E.C.M.)

## GENERAL STRIKE IMMINENT.

Mr J. Havelock Wilson, M. P., General Secretary for the National Seamen's Union, is endeavouring to procure a general strike by Saturday.

## RIOT AT WAPPING.

Strikers marched to Wapping where a riot ensued. The police charged the crowd. Forty men were arrested and fifteen people injured.

LATER.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr Asquith announced that the Labour Disputes Bill would be introduced next session.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND TIBET.

## TIBETANS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 25.

The "Times" calls attention to the importance of Tibet's struggle for independence, and considers that the restoration of Chinese authority is exceedingly unlikely in view of China's state of disorganisation, lack of money and men. The time is possibly approaching when Great Britain will have to reconsider her position with regard to the Tibetan question. The Chinese Government have been ousted from Tibet by the Tibetans themselves and may never again be in a position to act as intermediary in Anglo-Russian negotiations with Tibet, as provided by the Anglo-Russian Convention. Moreover, China has deliberately ignored the Anglo-Russian and the Anglo-Chinese Conventions. Great Britain does not seek a single inch of Tibet, but the cause of the unfortunate Tibetans struggle for freedom deserves our sympathy.

## HOME CRICKET.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 24.

Middlesex beat Warwickshire by 9 wickets at Lord's.  
The Sussex v. Hants, South Africans v. Woodbrook Club and Ground and Surrey v. Yorkshire matches were all drawn.

## LORD CROMER AND EGYPT.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 24.

Lord Cromer, in a letter to The Times regrets that the state of his health prevented him attending the debate in the House of Lords last night. He declares that the question of strengthening the Mediterranean garrisons is a point of purely subsidiary importance, notably as regards Egypt. Compared with naval predominance there cannot be a greater delusion than to suppose that the addition of ten thousand men to the garrison in Egypt would materially affect the situation. The only result would be to add to the number of prisoners captured in the event of naval defeat. Command of the sea alone connotes the possibility of holding Egypt.

## ILLNESS OF GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 24.

The Times correspondent at Colombo states that Sir Henry MacCallum, Governor of Ceylon, while on tour in the island, was attacked by bronchopneumonia at Trincomalee, and his condition is causing anxiety.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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RUSSIA AND CHINA.

## THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 25.

Prince Kaishun conferred for two hours with M. Kokoroff with reference to the Russo Japanese in Manchuria. It is stated that Russia is disinclined to enter into engagements which might conduce to complication with China. There would certainly be no treaty arrangements.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

## THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS "TEMPORARY MAKESHIFTS."

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 24.

In the House of Lords Lord Selborne drew attention to the gravity of the situation revealed by Mr Churchill's statement, with which he dealt in detail. He said that the Government's proposals, especially for the Mediterranean, were temporary makeshifts which proved conclusively that we were at least eight battleships short. He heartily endorsed Mr Churchill and Mr Asquith's references to the Dominions, which marked a revolution in the history of the Empire.

Lord Crew admitted the gravity of the position, but emphasised that there were no divisions in the Cabinet on the subject. To announce a great programme simply to spur on others was to defeat its own object. He welcomed the participation of the Dominions, which must mean representation of their interests in the Councils of the Empire. Our best powers should be used to consider how best this could be achieved.

Lord Haldane agreed that in the absence of sufficient sea power the garrisons were ludicrously inadequate. With adequate sea power no attack on these could be sustained. As far as the situation exists at present we are giving the garrisons the protection of adequate sea power. Lord Haldane concluded—I am far from wishing to speak in a tone of easy optimism. On the contrary, the country is face to face with one of the most trying naval situations, and the Government has made up its mind that Great Britain's position depends on its sea power. We are told that the only power that is our rival in the most friendly fashion realised that that is our view, and that in whatever efforts they put forth they must reckon upon our making still greater efforts than theirs. We have said that we do that not with any intention of aggression but because sea power is our life and in that we intend to remain supreme. That is the view of the Government, and that is the principle to which we have pledged ourselves.

## NEW DREADNOUGHTS FOR ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

LATER.

Reuter's Paris correspondent affirms that Italy is about to lay down six super-dreadnoughts, two at the end of 1912, and Austria three. This is regarded as explaining Mr Churchill's reference to the Mediterranean Power and his contemplating a considerable programme.

Continuing the debate on the Supplementary Naval Estimates, Mr Churchill said it was incorrect to say that battleships had been withdrawn from the Mediterranean because they were wanted in Home waters. They had been withdrawn, in the first place, because they were useless where they were in the presence of the new Austro-Italian ships, and secondly, because the crews were wanted to man the more powerful King Edward class of vessels which otherwise might have been relegated to reserve.

He denied that the transfer of four battle cruisers to Malta would reduce the fleet in Home waters below what the Admiralty had hitherto considered the irreducible minimum. He had clearly intimated that if the naval strength of other Powers in the Mediterranean developed largely, we must increase our force, and, if necessary, create a Broadbought Battle Squadron. There were sufficient men available until 1915 to man three or four battleships above the fixed number. "We have the situation," said Mr Churchill, "well in hand, and there is no need for panic or alarm."

## SECOND EDITION

## Stop Press News

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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THE ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN

## CANADA'S NAVAL CONTRIBUTION SUPPLEMENTARY.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 25.

Mr Hazen, Canadian Minister of Marine, told a deputation of the Maritime League, London, that the question of arming merchantmen on sea routes had been discussed by the Canadian Ministers and the Admiralty. He and his colleagues believed that any Canadian contribution to the Navy should be supplementary to the vessels being built by Great Britain, and not for the purpose of enabling the latter to be reduced.

## CANADA AND THE BRITISH NAVY.

## INTERESTING PRESS COMMENTS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 25.

The Canadian Press comments on Mr Churchill's speech as practically unanimous in "breathing devotion to the Motherland and in recognising the need of assisting in indicating that the opposition is also likely to support the Government in case of the need of an emergency contribution. The "Toronto Globe" says that here is an opportunity for the Dominions to cease "sponging" on the Motherland as it is the duty of the Dominions to guard the "outlying Empire" and "trade routes, while the Motherland keeps the shores of Britain inviolate.

## CHINESE NEWS.

(Wah Tai Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, July 25.

The new Russo-Japanese agreement has been concluded. It is reported that other Powers will demand railway, navigation, and fishery privileges in the west of China, the Yangtze River, and Tsingtau.

Yuan Shih Kai has officially declined to accept the resignation tendered by Lui Cheng Hsing, the Premier. The President has also forbidden all his staff being members of any society.

SHANGHAI, July 25.  
The Tibetans have captured Batung, and Luitong. The Japanese soldiers have retreated to Hukow.

## SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES.

## GOVERNMENT TO RE-CONSIDER THE PROBLEM.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 24.

Mr Lloyd George surprised the House of Commons late last night by announcing that the Government had decided that the time had come to reconsider the whole problem of the settlement of trade disputes.

Mr O'Grady opened the debate by demanding that the Government should intervene in the strike of London dockers.

Mr Lloyd George said the Government at the present time had no power except to hold an enquiry with a view to conciliation. "It would be a mistake to deal with this particular strike," which raised the general issue of non-adherence to agreements. The Government would shortly introduce legislation to deal with labour troubles as they arise, and it would be applicable to both sides.

## MUTINY IN TURKESTAN.

## MUTINEERS AND LOYALISTS FIG T.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 24.

An official announcement has been made in St. Petersburg that a mutiny broke out in Turkestan among the sappers near Tashkent on the 14th inst. About 130 of them fired the camp which burned from evening until morning. They were repulsed by the loyalists, but the mutineers killed two and wounded sixteen, including four officers.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[COPYRIGHT.]  
BRITISH DOCTORS AND THE INSURANCE ACT.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

London, July 25.

At their Congress, the British Medical Association resolved by 117 to 22 votes to call upon all practitioners not to accept appointments connected with the Insurance Act except regarding the Sanatorium benefit.

## KWANGTUNG NEWS.

TUNG KUN AFFAIRS.

Recently there has been a big land of robbers who have been a terror of the people in the country districts. Indeed, to a great extent, they have done as they listed, and the official has been unable to cope with them. On the eighteenth of the month, the local official arranged an attack upon the robbers' stronghold. He, therefore, chartered a small steamer, and sent off a hundred soldiers to destroy the nest of the bandits. They, however, were apprised of what was going on, and were themselves ready to oppose the boat before it reached its destination. In the fighting that ensued, the captain of the steamer was shot dead, and this threw things into confusion. Some of the soldiers thus shut up in the boat were also badly handled, and so the expedition ended in failure, and those who were able to handle the steamer were perforce compelled to return and report that they had failed in their efforts to reach the haunts of the robbers. It is reported that the bandits have their own flag, and organization, and the situation, in any other country, would be regarded as threatening; but in China to-day is somewhat normal. The leaders are ex-soldiers and their names are given in the report before us.

THE NOT FING TROUBLE.

It will be remembered that some weeks ago it was reported that the city of Ho Ping in the delta was taken by a band of local bandits. What this amounted to was never clearly reported, but evidently there was serious danger. The Governor-General has now issued a proclamation in which he has recognised the courage and skill of the soldiers who were sent to wrench the city from the hands of those who locally held it. The names of the leaders are mentioned by name, and the daring of their prowess is made known to all and sundry. What their reward is to be does not appear in this proclamation, but the Governor-General states that the President of the Board of Pacification has been instructed to do all that is necessary, and that the rewards of the soldiers shall be such as shall make them glad that they were bold for their Republic and their people. It appears that the rebels at the time were more than a thousand strong, but probably their numbers were never a very stable factor, for when there was a chance of success they would be numerous; on the other hand when things were going against them would throw away their weapons and their badges, and melt away amongst the common crowd, and so be lost to the justice.

THE STRIKE ON THE CANTON-HONGKONG RAILWAY.

It was announced last week that there was a strike amongst the killed employees of the above railway. The reports say that a woman was killed, and the driver of an engine was charged with manslaughter, which led to the accident. He, on the other hand, averred that he was quite innocent, and, therefore, would not stand being charged therewith. The result was that all the other skilled employees joined their sympathy by at once striking, and the trains could not be run. The manager tried to get engine drivers from the Canton Kowloon branch, and when this was mooted, the strikers looked at things from another standpoint. Moreover, those who looked further into the matter confessed that the man in question had been wrongly charged, and, therefore, there was a general tendency all round to meet the wishes of each other, and so a party was arranged to "talk peace." This was effective. All this shows, however, how the Chinese pull together, and are unwilling that any one of their number suffer unjustly. Those who know the Chinese best, often observe this tendency amongst them. If they think they have been wrongly treated, they will go to almost any lengths rather than submit. But a little talk and mutual concession will ease away the most serious tension.

MONEYARY CONFUSION.  
We are almost getting weary of reading of the confusion by which the finances of Canton are being complicated. It seems that there is a serious feeling abroad that things cannot go on as they are, and that something serious must be attempted if collapse is to be avoided. The matter has been discussed twice in the Provincial Assembly, and the general impression is, judging from the reported speeches, that the Government itself must establish the standard of exchange, and that all the securities to those who will be thus induced to put their silver into the concern. It is said that already the Government have in hand a good deal of capital with which to start. Indeed, it is said that there are more than a million dollars ready, the amount in that a Government bank be properly linked with this sum as a nucleus; but depositors are induced to place their money in the bank as a good rate of interest; that small sums as well as large ones be accepted; that all the securities be abolished and that dollars be the recognised standard of reckoning. If this is the present intent, it is a good deal of the market will again once more assume a certain standard of stability. Such are the suggestions of those who have been discussing the question.

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## Hongkong, July 20, 1912.

## TRADE OF HONGKONG.

## Second Quarter's Returns.

An appreciable increase is shown in the returns of Trade of the Port for the second quarter compared with the first of this year, both in British and foreign shipping. British Imports show an increase of 1 per cent. and Exports an increase of 6 per cent. There is a slight diminution in transit cargo. There is again shown a very large increase in the passenger traffic, both of steam-going and river steamers, but more particularly in the river trade. The increase in the river trade of passengers arriving and departing being nearly 80,000 in excess over the first quarter, not including junk traffic. When it is considered that the second quarter of this year left the brunt of the coal strike which occurred at Home last March, with the consequent holding up and delay of steamers it may be considered that the position is very satisfactory. The half-yearly return also shows an increase in shipping over the first 6 months of 1911. Imports and Exports remain about the same, but again a tremendous increase in the passenger trade is noticed. The passenger trade for the first 6 months of 1911, arriving and departing not including emigrants amounted to 1,358,004, and for the first 6 months of the current year they amounted to 1,358,001, and for the first 6 months of 1912 they amounted to 1,358,001 or 4 per cent. The emigration trade has fallen off considerably being only 54,710 emigrants this 6 months as against 75,087 for the 6 months of 1911. Last year was a phenomenal year as far as emigration is concerned, and easily holds the record, and the probabilities are that the Straits find they have more labour on their hands just now than they can deal with.

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Steamer from Hongkong: On or about Connecting at Calcutta with on or about

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KUTSANG ..... 28th July

KUTSANG ..... 2nd Aug.

A. APCAR ..... 11th Aug.

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DATES named:-

FOR	STEAMERS	To Sail	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	1st Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, via Suez Ports	DELTA	Noon, 1st Aug.	See Special of Call.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	SARDINIA	About 1st Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON & ANTWERP	PERA	About 7th Aug.	Freight only.

H. W. D. SHALLARD, Acting Superintendent.

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SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR VANCOUVER.	FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Hongkong. 1912	From Quebec. 1912
* MONTAGLE ..... Sat. Aug. 3.	* ALLAN LINE ..... Fri. Aug. 30.
* EMPRESS OF INDIA ..... Sat. Aug. 24.	* EMPRESS OF BRITAIN ..... Fri. Sept. 20.
* EMPRESS OF JAPAN ..... Sat. Sept. 14.	* ALLAN LINE ..... Fri. Oct. 11.

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FROM LIVERPOOL.	ARRIVE HONGKONG.
To QUEBEC and RAIL TO VANCOUVER.	From QUEBEC via KORE, NAGASAKI AND SHANGHAI.
ALLAN LINE ..... Fri. June 28	MONTAGLE ..... Sat. July 27.

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TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATE.
MARSHALLS, LONDON AND ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.	KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 10,000	WEDNESDAY, 31st July, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.O. & SEAT. TLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.	AKI MARU, Capt. R. Ron, Tons 12,000	WEDNESDAY, 14th Aug., at Daylight.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.	SADO MARU, Capt. Asakawa, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 20th July, at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO.	YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 13th Aug., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 7000	FRIDAY, 2nd Aug., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	BAMAKURA MARU, Capt. K. Soyeda, Tons 12,000	FRIDAY, 26th July.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KIRIN MARU, Capt. Deguchi, Tons 4000	MONDAY, 24th July.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 31st July, at Noon.
	KAGA MARU, Capt. Tabusa, Tons 12,000	WEDNESDAY, 31st July, at 5 p.m.
	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. T. Noguchi, Tons 6000	WEDNESDAY, 31st July.

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## CALCUTTA LINE.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA	CEYLON MARU, Capt. Tozawa, Tons 6000	SATURDAY, 27th July.
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Steamer	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Nippon Maru	A. G. STEVENS	Tuesday, 13th Aug., at Noon.
TENYO MARU	E. BENT	TUESDAY, 20th AUGUST, at Noon.
SHINYO MARU	H. S. SMITH	TUESDAY, 10th SEPT., at Noon.
OHIO MARU	W. W. GREENE	TUESDAY, 8th OCT., at Noon.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Kiyo Maru		Tuesday, 6th Aug., at Noon
BUYO MARU		FRIDAY, 4th OCTOBER, at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU		TUESDAY, 3rd DECEMBER, at Noon

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S.S. SUEVIA ..... 2nd Aug.	S.S. SILEZIA ..... 5th Aug.
S.S. PISA ..... 15th Aug.	For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg
S.S. O.J.D. AHLERS ..... 22nd Aug.	S.S. FUERST BUELOW ..... 13th Aug.
S.S. C. F. FERD. LAEISZ ..... 11th Sept.	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg
S.S. ARCADIA ..... 24th Sept.	S.S. GOLDENFELS ..... 23rd Aug.
	For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg
	S.S. BRIGAVIA ..... 5th Sept.
	For Havre & Hamburg
	S.S. SUEVIA ..... 11th Sept.

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## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	To Sail
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SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	July 27, Midnight
SWATOW, AMOY, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	Foonchow	July 28, Daylight
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Huichow	July 28, Daylight
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	July 30, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINCHUA	Aug. 1, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ANRU	Aug. 3, Midnight
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	KALONG	Aug. 6, at 4 p.m.

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MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Tea" & "Taming". Saloon accommodation midships. Electric Fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of 400 "Kailong" is situated on deck, aft. Electric Fans fitted.

SHANGHAI LINE. EAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS—(S.S. Anhui, Chennan, Linan, Chinmoo)—with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These Steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES: Single \$45 Return \$75.

NEW SERVICE

SHANGHAI TO ANUNG, direct sailings on alternate Wednesdays.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Telephone No. 36.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	To Sail
* TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI, CHITSEUNG	FRIDAY	July 26, at Noon.
* MANILA	YENSHANG	SATURDAY, July 27, at 2 p.m.
* SHANGHAI	CHOYSAUNG	SUNDAY, July 28, Daylight.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSAUNG	WEDNESDAY, July 31, at Noon.
* SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI	FOOKSANG	THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at Noon.
* MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN. (Occupying 23 days).  
The steamers Kutsang, Namsang and Fookang leave about every 2 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the Lingsang and Kungang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Moji and Kobe and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Cheloo, Tientsin, via Chienwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Telephone No. 215.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

## EASTWARD

The S.S. ITOLA, 3257 tons, Captain W. W. TUCKER, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA & KOBE on the 31st July, at Noon. To be followed on the 16th August by S.S. MUTTRA, Capt. H. CAREY, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

## WESTWARD

The S.S. ITINDA, 3251 tons, Capt. A. J. EVANS, will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG and RANGOON on the 27th July, at Noon; followed by the S.S. FULTALA, Capt. H. W. TALLENT, on the 5th August, at noon, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.  
The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences.  
For Freight & Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.Telephone No. 215.  
Hongkong, July 19, 1912.

## 'SHIRE' LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamers	Date of Departure.
LONDON, LEITH AND ANTWERP	PENBROKESHIRE	about 10th August.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DEN OF GLAMIS	about 25th August.
LONDON, LEITH & ANTWERP	CARMARTHENSHIRE	about 3rd Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	FLINTSHIRE	about 20th Sept.

These steamers have superior accommodation for a limited number of First-Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is directed to the moderate fares charged.

\* Does not carry passengers.  
For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, February 15, 1912.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN  
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI  
AND JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

S.S. DILWARA, 5,374 tons, Capt. W. J. Bishop, left on 27th July, at Noon, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on FRIDAY, 26th July, at Noon.  
S.S. AB, 4,700 tons, Capt. F. M. Austin, will be despatched to KOBE and MOJI (YOKOHAMA if sufficient inducement offers) on 5th August.

## WESTWARD.

S.S. GREGORY APCAR, 4,900 tons, Capt. J. E. Drake, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA on 27th July.  
S.S. TORILLA, 6,679 tons, Capt. C. J. Swanson, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on 31st July.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, July 24, 1912.

## "HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY"

BY H. L. O. GARRETT.

Being a re-print of a series of articles that appeared in the

CHINA MAIL.

Price 50 cents.

## Shipping

INDRA LINE, LIMITED.  
FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

THE Steamship INDRAHARI, Captain W. E. KIRBY, will be despatched as above on 30th July.

This steamer has superior accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. Fare to Boston or New York \$35.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, June 25, 1912.



STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, AFRICA, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

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Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN



## Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES &amp; LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

LOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &amp;c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Steamers from Colombo to Marseilles and London	Due Marseilles (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due London (1 day later)
Steamer	Tons	Steamer	Tons	
DELTA	8000	MALLOJA	12500	Sunday Sept. 1
ARCADIA	7000	MONGOLIA	10000	Sunday Sept. 15
ASSAYE	7500	MEDINA	12500	Saturday Sept. 29
INDIA	8000	MALWA	11000	Oct. 12
DIYANHA	8000	MOULTAN	10000	Oct. 26
CHINA	8000	MACEDONIA	10500	Nov. 9
DELTA	9000	MOREA	11000	Nov. 23

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.  
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON

1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE £106.14 RETURN.

2nd £48.8 £72.12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON,

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Tonnage	Leave Hongkong	Due London
SUBIA	6000	September 4	October 19
BARDINIA	7000	September 18	November 2
NAMUR	6700	October 16	December 1
NANKIN	8000	October 30	December 15
NYANZA	6700	November 13	December 29

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES

FARES TO LONDON

1st SALOON £33.0 SINGLE £52.10 RETURN.

2nd £23.10 £37.4

For further particulars apply to

H. W. D. SHALLARD,

Acting Superintendent.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE,

Via SUEZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN,

Via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAIN TO SAIL.

MARSEILLES, Via Ports POLYNESIEN. 30th July, at 1 p.m.

TRANS SHIPPING on the Co's Steamers at SINGAPORE for BATAVIA, at COLOMBO for

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and AUSTRALIA, at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON, via PARIS, from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours

away from MARSEILLES to LONDON. Interpreters meet passengers on their arrival in

Marseilles.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG--

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.)

TRANSPACIFIC SERVICE

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE &amp; PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE &amp; ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route

from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO.)

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the

United States of America and Canada, also to the Principal Ports in Mexico, Central

and South America.

For Steamers Tons Leaves

VICTORIA, B.C. &amp; TACOMA via

Keelung, Nagasaki, Kobe, SEATTLE MARU,

Yokohama &amp; Yokohama

VICTORIA, B.C. &amp; TACOMA via

Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, MEXICO MARU,

Kobe, Yokohama &amp; Yokohama

1st-class passage from Hongkong to Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, Portland

and San Francisco, G. \$110

The Co's newly built steamers have fast speed. Superior accommodation for

steamer passengers situated AMIDSHIPS. A limited number of Cabin passengers

carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Perceles.

Special attention given towards Express connections.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND

FORMOSA SERVICE

For Steamers Leaves

TAMU via SWATOW &amp; AMOY DAIGI MARU,

FOOCHOW, via SWATOW &amp; KAMU MARU,

AMOY

ANPING via SWATOW &amp; SOSHU MARU,

AMOY

N.B.—The Co's Const-line and Formosa-line of steamers, will arrive and depart

from SOON YIP Co.'s Wharf (near the Harbour Office, Praya Central).

Fast speed, Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout.

First class cuisine.

For information of Freight, Passengers, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s local Branch

Office at Second Floor No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

S. HIROL, Manager.

## Shipping

## THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO

VICTORIA, B.C., VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, and

TACOMA.

via SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN PORTS.

Carrying Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points.

Steamer Sailing

LORD DERBY.....7000 tons.....August 15th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The BANK LINE Steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Com-

modious Accommodation and are fitted throughout with Electric Light and

Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Points.

Will call at AMOY and KEELUNG if sufficient inducement offers.

For Rates or Freight or Passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

KING'S BUILDING, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 780.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

CARGO carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (NATAL), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH

and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to steamers of the Indian

African Line.

NEXT SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG. FROM COLOMBO.

20th July. 10th August.

For Rates and further information, apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,

(MANAGING AGENTS).

Hongkong, April 1, 1911.

CONFERENCE-WEIR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM CALCUTTA TO RIVER PLATE.

THE Steamers of this Service provide Quickest transit from the Orient to the

Argentine.

Cargo carried on Through Bills of Lading from Hongkong to River Plate Ports

transshipping to Conference-Weir Line steamers at Calcutta.

FROM HONGKONG connecting with Company's Steamer

at CALCUTTA.

For rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

New Line of Steamers

South African Ports.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

REGULAR Direct Service from Japan, China, and Straits to Beira, Delagoa Bay,

Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, calling at Mauritius

if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the

Orient to South Africa.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

S.S. DUNERIC, 4,000 tons.....To be despatched second half of August.

And regularly thereafter.

For rates of Freight or regularly Passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, August 28, 1911.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TONS TO SAIL.

NAPLES, GENOA, AEGERS, PRINCESS ALICE,

GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMP- Capt. L. Frank.

TON, ANTWERP &amp; HAMBURG (20,300) 7th Aug. at Noon.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KLEIST, About

Kobe &amp; YOKOHAMA... Capt. L. Maass. (17,000) WEDNESDAY,

MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, COBLENZ, 10th August,

NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, Capt. L. Klugkist. (6,700) at 9 a.m.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE

KUDAT and SANDAKAN... BORNEO, Middle

Capt. F. Sembill. at August.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New

System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars apply to

Norddeutscher Lloyd.

MELOHRS &amp; CO.,

General Agents, Hongkong &amp; China.

PHILIPPINE STEAM-

SHIP Co.

Steamship. Tons Captain For Sailing Date

SAFRO.....4,000 M. O. Smith... Manila, Mangrove, TUESDAY,

RUBI.....4,000 S. A. Crosby... Manila, Mangrove, July 31, at 4 p.m.

Dado &amp; Cebu, Aug. 9, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Shewan, Tomes &amp; Co., General Managers.

## Shipping

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD.

(Under Mail Contract with the Austrian Government.)

MONTHLY FAST DIRECT SERVICE TO TRIESTE,

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

S.S. BOHEMIA, 7900 tons, will leave as above on 19th August.

S.S. AFRICA, 8800 tons, will leave as above on 19th September.

Cheap rates, Hongkong—Trieste, Venice 250 1st class, 258 2nd class &amp; 210 3rd class.

Superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class and Cabin passengers. No extra,

no tips, no inside Cabins, excellent cuisine, Doctor, Laundry, Wireless Telegraphy.

TO SHANGHAI.

S.S. BOHEMIA, 7900 tons, will leave as above on 4th August.

S.S. AFRICA, 8800 tons, will leave as above on 4th September.

Cheap rates Hongkong: Shanghai 250 1st class, 254 2nd class and 230 3rd class.

MONTHLY ORDINARY SERVICE,

S.S. VORWAERTS, 12,900 tons, will leave for YOKOHAMA &amp; KOBE, via

SHANGHAI about 31st July.

S.S. SILESIA, 13,900 tons, will leave for TRIESTE, FIUME and VENICE, via

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN,

SUEZ, PORT SAID, on 30th July.

Superior accommodation for Saloon Class Passengers.

ROUND THE WORLD TICKETS ARE ISSUED.

Cargo is taken at through rates to all ports in the Adriatic, the Levant and Black

Sea, also to North and South America. For information apply to

SANDER, WIELER &amp; CO., Agents,

PRINCES' BUILDING.

Hongkong, January 3, 1912.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST-Class, fastest and most luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having

splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent

Jalisco.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

STEAMERS CAPTAIN LEAVING.

HAITAN.....Capt. J. S. Roach.....FRIDAY, 26th July, at 11 a.m.

HAITANG.....Capt. A. E. Hodgins.....TUESDAY, 30th July, at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days)

During the months of July &amp; August—Return Tickets available for three months

will be issued at a reduction of 20% on the usual rate to Foochow.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from, the Company's Wharf

near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPRAK &amp; CO.,

General Managers.

THE EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN

MAIL SERVICE

TO AUSTRALIA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMERS ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA

EASTERN.....July 26 Aug. 9

ADENHAM.....Aug. 9 Aug. 23

EMPIRE.....Aug. 23

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful

supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, November 2, 1908.

DIRECT ROUTE TO AMERICA.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

S.S. 'MINNESOTA'

Capacity 28,000 tons. Length 630 Feet. Beam 74 Feet.

21,000 Tons Gross Register. 34,500 Tons Displacement.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

(CAPT. T. W. GARDNER.)

SAILS FROM HONGKONG ON MONDAY, August 5th, at Noon.

FOR SEATTLE via KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, INLAND

SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION—Suites and state-rooms (all

outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephone,

etc.

Direct connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways

for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe

and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

For full information regarding freight or passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, PRINCES' BUILDING.

Hongkong, November 1, 1911.

THOS COOK &amp; SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP &amp; FORWARDING AGENTS,

BANKERS, etc.

Head Office for the Far East: 16, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI, 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA, 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES at

BANK'S SUBSIDIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the World.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office—LUDGATE CIRCUIS LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, April 4, 1908.

## Notices to Consignees

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP BRAHMA.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND

STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are

being landed at their risk into the

Godowns of Hall's Wharf at Rowles,

whence and/or from the wharves delivery

may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th

will be subject to rent.



